THE COURTS.

The Pacific Mail Putting On Its Coat of Mail.

INTERESTING INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS.

Recklessness in Taking Out Life Insurance

CONTENTIONS AND LAWYERS' FEES.

Peter B. Sweeny Next to the Front.

The Eric Railway Company, once so prolific of litigaand the Pacific Mail Company appears to have come to the front to take its place. In connection with the latter company two motions were set down for argument yesterday—one before Judge Barrett, in Supreme ourt, Chambers, and the other before Judge Speir, holding Special Term of the Superior Court. In the first motion, which was an application on behalf of company, the counsel were not ready to proceed with their argument, and the same was accordingly post-poned until to-morrow. There was becoming promptitude, however, in arguing the second motion, or rather the order to show cause why the temporary injunction granted a few days since, on application of Rufus Hatch, to restrain Sidney Dillon and Jay Gould from acting as trustees of the Pacific Mail, should not be

The hearing opened by the submission by ex-Judge Fullerton, counsel for the defendants, of affidavits de-nying all the principal allegations contained in the complaint. The reading of these affidavits being conluded, Mr. Sewell, on behalf of Mr. Hatch, opened the gument for the permanency of the injunction. In affidavit, setting forth that he never refused Mr. Dillon in his affidavit, setting forth that he never refused Mr. Hatch access to the books of the company, he said he desired a reference on that point, because he saw Mr. Dillon's letter refusing to allow Mr. Hatch access to the papers. As to the rest of the allegations, he insisted that they were not tairly and squarely met, but denied in groups. It was not denied that the debts of the company were only \$1,000,000, and that the defendants have issued a two million mortgage, and that they got into collision with the Panama Railroad Company so that the latter got up half a dozen suits against the Pacing Mall and have attached one of their steamers in San-Francisco, claiming that the company owes them \$400,000. Moreover, the Pacific Mail had sued the Union Pacific, of which Mr. Dillon is President, and whose interest it is to pay into the hands of the Union Pacific. The delendants were directors of the Union Pacific and trustees of the Pacific Mail. A man cannot serve God and Mammon. The defendants cannot be airectors of the Union Pacific, and bonest, or they will ruin both. He next argued that the act of 1870, on which defendants relied as exempting them from the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, was unconstitutional.

Judge Pullerton insisted in reply that the temporary

Mis unconstitutional.

Judge Fullerton insisted in reply that the temporary fluinction be vacated as having been improperly granted, being one to restrain the acts of a corporation. The allidavits of detendants sweepingly deny on knowledge the plantifis' alleged items on information. Mr. Difino denies ever having rolused plaintiff access to the books, or that the stock of the company was depreciated by bad managoment, or that the taxes were left purposely unpaid, or that Gould intended to allow the Acapulco to be selzed by the Marshal, that defendants might apply to dissolve the company. On the contrary, Mr. Gould interfered to prevent the selzure which was known to Mr. Hatch and the allegation was made through personal vindictiveness. Moreover, the defendants put their hands in their pockets and paid \$293,000 cash to protect the company.

Mr. Sewell—Trey had good security.

Judge Fullerton—You have no doubt but they were sutitled to security?

Mr. Sewell—Tees.

Judge Fullerton (severely)—Then your remark was without foundation. It this charge, so flippantly inade in Mr. Hatch's allidavit was true, they never had a better opportunity for dissolving the company.

In conclusion Judge Fullerton mentioned that within the last lorty-cipht hours the detendants signed bonds in \$750,000 for the benefit of the company.

Mr. Sewell repired that it was not a motion against a sorporation but two trustees.

Judge Speir, at the close of the argument, took the papers, reserving his decision; the temporary injunction meantime operating as a stay against the delendants. unconstitutional. dge Fullerton insisted in reply that the temporary

TAKING OUT LIFE POLICIES. The facts connected with a suit brought by Daniel

Mowrny, Jr., against the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company to recover \$10,000 on a policy of life insurance taken out by Nelson H. Mowray, his uncle, have already been given in the HERALD. The trial was commenced over a week ago, before Judge J. F. Daly, holding Trial Term of the Court of Common Pleas, and terminated yesterfay in a dismissal of the compinint, it being shown
that the deceased in answering the various interregatories put to him by the physician of the company
gave incorrect answers to some of them. In granting
the motion Judge Daly made the subject the basis of
some rather interesting remarks regarding life
insurances. The case, he said, illustrated the
tarelessness which people show in getting their
lives insured. Out of the hundreds of thousands who
yearly in the United States take out life insurance pollicies for sums varying from \$1,000 to \$20,000, not one
scarcely ever dreams of consolting a lawyer; whereas,
in a contract involving not more than \$100 they are
most particular in getting legal advice as to the manner
in which the contract shall be drawn. Life insurance
companies have grown rich upon the simplicity, innocence, recklessness and carelessness, and, to add
another term, vanity of people taking out policies of
lite insurance. Line insurance companies trade upon
the fact of the general disike to proclaim one's physirial aliments. The companies know very well that
there are not so many healthy people in this world as
are represented in their policies. They are exacting
in the matter of a contract in which nearly all the advantages are on their side. The company calls for the
truth, that is, the whole truth, and if the man is afraid
the company will not issue a policy in his case if he
tells the exact truth as to how often he had been sick,
and of what diseases, it is better that he should know
the result before he pays any premium than that his
representatives should discover it when too late.

MRS. BURKE'S LAWYER'S PFF

MRS. BURKE'S LAWYER'S FEE In the proceedings brought by Mrs. Virginis C. Burke to compel her attorney, A. H. H. Dawson, to surrender to her about \$7,000 in bonds and money. which he claims to hold as compensation, counsel summed up the cause before the referee yesterday.

Mr. Dawson claimed on his own behalf that the testimony had shown that he took the case on the under timony had shown that he took the case on the understanding that he was to receive no compensation unless successful, but if successful his pay was to be liberal; that he having succeeded in obtaining a judgment for \$60,000, and the case now being about to be taken out of his hands without fault of his, he had a right to consider the whole \$60,000 as recovered, and this to nity per cent of that amount as compensation. He also claimed that the bonds and money now partly in litigation was at issue in the action against the Gardners, Mrs. Gardner claiming it as a gift from Captain Alexander, and the recovery of this sum should be counted to his credit.

Ex-Attorney General Chatheid claimed that the evidence demonstrated that the case was taken by the defendant with the understanding that he should do it gratuitously, unless in the event of success, and then he would leave the amount of his fee to Mrs. Burke's generosity. He had succeeded, so the as a judgment was concerned, and she had tendered him \$1,000 for his services, which was all he could claim. He criticised warmly the enormous amounts fixed by some of the lawyers who were witnesses for defendant as a proper lee, and claimed they were out of all bounds of propriety, fairness and justice, and he felt quite sure sone of them had in their experience received such lees as they had testified to it any similar case.

In reply, Mr. Dawson briefly referred to the testinony of Mr. Musson, through whom the contract was made, and claimed that from the latter's admission it appeared Mrs. Burke had asked him some time after he had taken the case how much his fee would be, thus showing she then understood he would charge a tee; also that at a certain stage in the case Munson, who was ter attorney, promised to see him (Dawson) paid what was right.

The referee reserved his decision. standing that he was to receive no compensation un-

IMPORTANT TO EXECUTORS.

In 1873 Edwin D. Sampson died, leaving nicety-eight shares of \$50 each of the Long Island Bank to his exerty in trust for his wife. Five months later Norman D. Sampson, one of the executors, pledged this stock, or, as plaintiff claims, sold it to him for \$4,900 par. ther executor rejused to assent to the transfer The other executor rejused to assent to the transfer, claiming that Norman D. Sampson had pledged the stock to raise money for his own purposes, and not for the estate, and that the pledge or sale was void. Mr. Le Baron then brought spit against the Long Island Pank and the case was tried before Judge Van Brunt, holding Sapreme Court Special Term. A decision was given in the case pesterday, Judge Van Brunt holding that had the sale or pledge been for the benefit of the estate, it would have been good, though made by only one executor, and if the pisniff had not had reason to believe that Norman D. Sampson was raising the money for himself. He reviewed the lacts how the stock was pledged or sold at par when worth more in the market, and said plaintiff ought to have

THE LAW OF FORFEITURE. An action was tried in the United States District Court esterday before Judge Blatchford, in which the government sought to have an order of forfeiture issued against three lots of land, Nos. 23, 24 and 25 Abatton place, West Thirty-ninth street. It was charged that illicit distilling was carried on on the premises with illicit distilling was carried on on the premises with the knowledge and connivance of the owners. It was contended for the defence that there was no gullly knowledge on the part of the owners of the property or connivance with the parties engaged in the illicit distillation. The apparatus and necessary paraphernalla of a distillery had been found on the premises and subsequently condemned by the Court. It appeared on the trial of this case that the title to the premises was held in trust. Judge Blatchford held that a trustee conniving with the parties engaged in the illicit distilling having no interest in the property, no forfeiture could follow, and as in this case the beneficiare was not shown to have had any connivance with the fraud there could be no verdict of condemnation under the law. The Court ordered a certificate of probable cause for the seizure to be entered and directed a verdict for the defendant.

THE TRIAL OF PETER B. SWEENY. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, in the name of the Attorney General, served notices yesterday in the soit against Peter B. Sweeny to recover \$6,000,000 for his alleged complicity in the Ring frauds, on Mr. John McKson, the defendant's counsel, and on Mr. Whitney, the Corporation Counsel, fixing the 4th of May, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of the County Clork, as the time and place for striking a special jury in this cause. Messra, Henry E. Davies and Wilson G. Hunt are the claors. The trial of the cause is expected to be reached at the May term of the Court, which commences on the 15th of the month.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES. Judge Barrett yesterday approved and signed a certificate of incorporation of the Junjor Bar Asso-

Next month promises to be a busy one in the Supreme Court, General Term. There have already been entered on the calendar 160 enumerated motions, 44 non-enumerated motions and 44 preferred causes.

North German Lloyd Steamship Company for loss of baggage, the facts of which have been reported, a verdict was yesterday entered for the plaintiff for \$1,500.

A judgment for \$14,500 was yesterday entered by Judge Speir, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, by stipulation against Joseph Howard, Jr., in the suit

Bartholomew Newman brought suit against the city

Bartholomew Newman brought suit against the city for extra work on a contract for a sewer. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Larremore, holding Supreme Court, Circuit, and ended in a verdict for the city.

Judge Speir yesterday vacated the injunction granted in the suit of Koche Brothers against Whitehouse and others, the facts of which have been published. Judge Speir holds that, the parties having had a trial, there is an adequate remedy at law it the plaintiffs have suffered any injury, and that the redress is not in a court of equity.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the trial of Henry C. Coles on a charge of uttering \$10,000 worth of Allentown (Pa.) school bonds in 1871 was resumed. Assistant Destrict Attorney Bell concluded the prosecution and counsellor Charles W. Brooke opened for the defence. The case will probably reach a verdict to-day.

diet to day such the city to recover \$200 for twenty days' service as one of the clerks of the last County Board of Canvassers. The case was tried yesterday before Chief Justice Monell, in the Superior Court, who directed a formal verdict for the plaintif, but did not determine the question set up by the defence that the Aldermen only had power to make such appointments.

fence that the Aldermen only had power to make such appointments.

Messra Starr & Marcus, John street jewellers, claim to have sold to Daniel E. Van Valkenburgh a set of diamond cardrops, worth \$3,951,25, for his wife. They brought a suit before Judge Van Hoosen, in the Court of Commou Pleas, to recover the value of the diamonds, and the case was tried yesterday. The defence is that the diamonds were taken subject to purchase arter approval. A scaled verdict will be brought in this morning.

In the case of the United States against Collector Arthur, tried in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, and which was brought to recover \$607 in gold and \$79.50, currency, paid by the plaining under protest as duties claimed to be due on an importation of straw braid and trimmings, the jury yesterday returned a werdict for the claimant for the full amount sued tor.

amount sued for.

The United States District Attorney has brought an action against William Orth and others for a forieiture of a still, worm and other apparatus claimed to be used in the distillation of spirits. The detendants contend that the apparatus in question could not be used for such a purpose, but was specially intended for the manufacture of glycerine.

W. G. Manck, formetly a clerk in the New Orleans Post Office, was yesterday brought before United States Commissioner Shields on an indictment found in the United States Crommissioner Shields on an indictment found in the United States Crommissioner Shields on an indictment found in the United States Crommissioner Shields on an indictment found in the United States Crommissioner Shields on an indictment found in the United States Cromited States Crommissioner Shields on an indictment found in the United States Cromited States Crommissioner Shields on an indictment found in the United States Cromited States Cromited States Cromited On the Charge, and the jury disagreeing he was discharged. The authorities have ordered his rearrest, and he is now held to await order of removal.

John Brown, administrativa of Bridget Brown, has brought suit against Alexander Leutze and John McKimon, contractors for blasting a sewer in Sixty-seventh street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. On September 21, 1872, a piece of rock, claimed to have been thrown from a blast of the defendants struck Mrs. Brown—who was over 300 tect distant—causing injuries which resulted in her death. The suits for \$5,000 damages. The case came to trial yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt, in the Court of Common Pleas. The defence is a general denial. Messra. A Oakey Hall and Pavid E. Gwynne appear for the plaintiff and Algernon S. Sultivan for the defendants. It is probable that the trial will be finished to-day. tiff and Algernon S. Sutlivan for the defendan probable that the trial will be finished to-day.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Matter of Burke.—The motion to resettle the order in this case is denied, without costs.

Matter of Earle.—In this matter the only paper which has been presented is the claborate brief of the petitioner's counsel. The proofs and the briefs of the Corporation Counsel are wanting. As I am desirous of disposing of this matter counsel will oblige me by presenting the missing papers.

Lillia vs. Ward.—This case was claborately tried and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. A motion was made for a new trial and denied. A reargument is how asked for, on the ground that one of the silidavit read on the motion was made by the inmate of a tunatic asylum, and that an imposition was practized upon the Court. This person's allidavit, explaining his former allidavit, is read on this motion. I think that the circumstances attending the making of the first affidavits are so lar expisined by the plaintiff's filidavits as to relieve counsel from the imputation of bad faith; and as no reliance should be put upon the lunatic's affidavit on either side, I see no reason for a reargument.

McGinnis vs. Taggart.—Granted.

Matter of Reed, committee of James S, Hill.—Report of referee confirmed.

By Judge Dykeman.

Disbrow vs. Dunker.—Motion denied.

By Judge Barrett.

Christopher Johnson vs. Heien L. Johnson.—Report now confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Custody of children awarded to the plaintiff.

Buckmaster vs. Meyer.—The stay of proceedings contained in the order of April I7 must be vacated.

SUPERME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.—Motion granted as to terms of stay. See memorandum.

Le Baron vs. The Long Island Bank.—Plaintiff's complaint dismissed with costs.

Hayward vs. Sullivan et al.—Findings and decree sigued.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Koch et al. vs. Whitehouse. —The order of injunction must be vacated, with costs. See memorandum. Coffin, Jr., et al., vs. Scott et al.—Reference ordered. Heidenheimer vs. Michaels, et al.—Commission

dered. Hunter vs. Howard, Jr. -- Judgment for plaintiff for Hunter vs. Howard, Jr.—Judgment for plaintiff for 14,500.

Mohr vs. Meyer et al.—Report of referee confirmed, not judgment of foreclicture and sale ordered.

Hight vs. Kase; Maryott vs. Showdy; Merritt vs. he Tradeamen's Insurance Company; Brague vs. ord; Clark vs. Flanagan et al.; How vs. Copeland; Thitchurst vs. Johnson et al.; Voite vs. Voite; Hasrouck vs. Garde; Chamboret et al. vs. Cagney.—refers granted.

Smith vs. Smith.—The attachment will not be ranted unless counsel apply for it personally to the ourt.

By Judge McAdam,
Brougham va. McKee —This is not a common law
action to recover damages already sustained, but it is
in the hatter of a bill of equity to calloin upon equitable
grounds the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage in order
to prevent anticipated damages. The jurisdiction of
the Court does not comprehend such an action. Injunction wearted.

the Court does not comprehend such an action, junction vacated.

Hanger vx. Rernstein; Carpenter vx. Oliver; Trocke vx. Wigand; Becker vx. Mullenberg.—Opinions filed. Kirkhand vx. Coies; Scars vx. Kirkhand.—Motions to set of judgment coured. (See 3 Abb. R., 35; 43 Barb., 68; 38 N. Y., 107.)

Runkel vx. Werlich; Conover vx. Rauch.—A. Barton

Runkel vs. Werlich; Conover vs. Rauch.—A. Barton Hough appointed receiver.

Brown vs. The New York Knitting Machine Company; Jenkins vs. Same.—Motions denied, with costs. Bosen vs. Lightini; Coleman vs. Birss; O'Donnell vs. Steele; Cohn vs. Cowan; Osgood vs. Kalbifeisch; Mallahan vs. Coburn; Lunieman vs. Deppurman; Field vs. McPinerson.—Motions disposed of as per indorsement on papers.

Robinson vs. Davenport.—Order settled.

Fisch vs. Fichtner.—Judgment on frivolous answer,

vs. Fightner.-Order of arrest vacated without costs on stepulating not to vue.

McGrath vs. Russell.—Default opened, without costs.

McGrath vs. Russell.—Default opened, without costs.

McGrath vs. Russell.—Judgment for plaintiff on demarrer as per indorsement on papers filed.

Durfey vs. Hurd.—See memorandum.

By Judge Goepp.

Lindemeyer vs. Musr; Berger vs. Lindheim; Hellich vs. Tuska; Gidersleeve vs. Dixon.—Defaults

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. SUPREME COUNT—CRAMMERS—Held by Judge Barrett —Nos. 22, 23, 31, 32, 67, 57, 80, 94, 122, 130, 130, 142, 147, 157, 199, 209, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 229, 243, 264, 274, 278, 287, 280, 295, 306, 307, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 321, 337, 338, 341, 342, 343, 350, 366, 360, 361, 362, 370, 371, 372, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 388, 390, 391, 393, 398, 400, 401, 407, 409, 410.

788, 712, 650, 950, 1637, 954, 973, 897, 1034, 2030, 956, 1807.

СОММОМ РЕВАБ—ТВІАІ. ТВІЖ—РЯТІ 1—Held by Judgo Van Hoosen.—Nos. 1098, 1618, 1634, 1639, 1640, 2071, 1903, 2122, 1784, 1628, 1755, 1613, 2239, 2074, 2078, 1622 ½, 1131, 1267, 1638, 2114, 1811, 1751, 9, 950-½, 1589, 706, 2079, 2447, 1697, 1097, 1550, 1718. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 907, 1802, 1804, 1478, 1810, 1812, 1813, 1825, 1827, 2659, 1833, 1857, 1863, 2407, 1856, 1924, 1938, 1944, 1946, 1949, 1950, 46, 2420, 1586, 1908, 1975, 1991. Part 3—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 1903, 1654, 1406, 1846, 1890, 1906, 1902, 1904, 1822, 2004, 1988, 2044, 1993, 1995, 1998, 2005, 2445, 2037, 2058, 2055, 1994, 1907, 2001, 2005.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TREM—Held by Judge C, P. Daly.—Core on, No. 25.

COURT OF GENERAL SENSIONS—Held by Judge Sutherland —The People vs. Henry Cole, lorgery. Continued.

COURT OF APPRAIS

ALHANY, April 24, 1876. The following arguments were heard to-day:-The following arguments were near to day:—
No. 93. Baker vs. Drake.—Argued by James C. Carter for appellant, James Emott for respondent.
No. 67%. The Kingston Bank vs. Roeliff Eltinge.
President, &c.—Argued by S. Hand for appellant, Francis Kernan for respondent.
CALKROAR FOR TURSDAY.
Nos. 171, 172, 173, 166, 170, 24, 27, 33.

ACCUSERS OF MR. BEECHER STILL UNHEARD FROM.

Yesterday the sixty days allotted by the Committee of Three of the Advisory Council as the specified time to be given for the appointment of the Commission of Five to "receive and examine all charges against the pastor, H. W. Beecher, which they may regard as not sufficiently tried," expired. This commission will not be overworked, as up to the present time no effort has be overworked, as up to the present time no effort has been made by any person to substantiate the charges against Mr. Beecher. About three weeks ago the Examining Committee of Plymouth church called the attention of the Committee of Three to the alleged new evidence said to have been discovered. The committee, which consisted of Drs. Dwight, Wellman and Wood, then met in Palmer, Mass., but deferred the publication of their report till the expiration of the sixty days, so as not to interfere with any persons who might be disposed to act as responsible accusers within that time. The Commission on Investigation will be announced within two weeks, when a final effort will be made to bring out the new evidence and the "bottom facts."

THE MOULTON-BEECHER SUIT.

Judge Fullerton, of counsel for Frank Moulton in his peal from Judge Dykeman's decision sustaining the demurrer of defendant. Yesterday the notice of appeal was served upon Mr. Shearman, the counsel for Mr. Beecher. The argument on the appeal will take place at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Poughkeepsie on the 5th of May next.

There is no improvement in the prices offered at the foreclosure sales at the Exchange Salesroom, nor is there any present prospect of better prices. The fol-lowing sales were held yesterday, all being in fore-closure excepting those which are otherwise de-

E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold the house, with lot, 17.4x 133.5, No. 18 Roosevelt street, east side, between Chatham and Madison streets, for \$4,000, and the house, with two lots, each 17.4x138, on Roosevelt street, east side, adjoining above, for \$4,500, to David

Hamley, the plaintiff.

M. A. J. Lynch & Son sold by public auction the four story and basement brown stone front, 20x55, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 7 East Forty-sixth street, for \$10,275.

D. M. Seaman sold by public suction the three story and basement brown stone front house, with lot, 18.9x 100.5, No. 136 West Forty-seventh street, south side, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, for \$17,000, to Witham Muliany.
Witham Kennelly sold one lot, 25.5x100, on 11th av.,

southeast corner of Sixty-eighth street, for \$3,000, to

Fifty-sixth street, north side, 250 feet west of Second avenue, for \$15,000, to John McCool. A. H. Nicolay & Co. sold a house, with lot 18.4x98.9, on East Thirty sixth street, north side, 175 feet east of Second avenue, for \$5,950, to J. H. H. Dunkak, the plaintiff. James M. Miller sold the house, with lot 21.6x30x plaintiff.

James M. Miller sold the house, with lot 21.6x30x
35x8, No. 535 Broome street, south side, with right of
alley way, for \$4,450, over a mortgage of \$3,324 30, to
E. W. Stewart.

alley way, for \$8,300, over a morigage of \$5,525 30, to E. W. Stewart.

R. V. Harnett sold, by order of the assignee, one-half interest in the building, 41.0x160, used as a store house, No. 245 South street, between Pike and Rungors slips, running through to Water street, for \$310, over \$27,000 and taxes, and subject to right of dower, to William

and taxes, and subject to right of dower, to Willedge, and taxes, and subject to right of dower, to Willedge, and taxes, and subject to right of dower, to Willedge, and taxes, and the subject to right of dower, to Willedge, and the subject to Google H. Coolidge, and the subject to Google H. Coolidge, and the subject to Hearty C. Bosworth to Hearty C. Bosworth (deed dated 1871). does not be subject to Hearty C. Bosworth (deed dated 1871). does not contain the subject to Modern J. Canidwell.

Central no. s., 300 H. n. of Sil st., 25x100 (23d ward; Henry Lucke to Audrew Dexter 40th st., s. s., 175 R. c. of 4th sv., 25x150; Elizabeth Levit to Fanny Levy.

Oth st., s. s., 175 R. c. of 4th sv., 25x150; Elizabeth Peter and husband to John Henry Levit to Fanny Levy.

Oth st., n. s., 300 H. s. of Oth st., 20x15; Elizabeth Peter and husband to John Henry Levit to Henry Levy.

Oth st., n. s., 300 H. s. of Oth st., 20x15; Elizabeth Peter and husband to John Henry Levy.

Oth st., n. s., 300 H. s. of Oth st., 20x15; Elizabeth Peter and husband to John Henry Levy.

Oth st., n. s., 300 H. s. of Oth st., 20x15; Elizabeth R. Otherson, John J. S. Levy to Fanny Levy.

Oth st., n. s., 300 H. s. of Oth st., 20x15; Elizabeth R. Otherson, John J. S. Levy to Fanny Levy.

Otherson, s. s., 1888 (1888), 1889 (18 4.500

Peter Jackson and others (Executors) to James to district of the second | Roth st., s. s., 175 ft. west of 1st av., 18,Dr103.5;
Mary J. Moagher and husband to Thomas Beacon. 2
| Spits st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x103.5; James McCoy and wife to William A. Brown, Jr.
Pour 1st., w. s. (No. 435.5), 11,3x88.8s irregular; John A. Brown to Elizabeth Brown.
| 168th st., s. s., 285 ft. c. of 3d av., 7x100.11; James M. Boyd and wife to Stephen Wettel.
| M. Boyd and wife to Stephen Wettel. | M. Boyd and wife to Stephen Wettel. | M. Boyd and wife to Stephen Wettel. | M. Boyd and wife to Stephen Wettel. | M. Boyd and wife to Stephen Wettel. | M. Barrett. | M

57th st. e. (No. 100), 5 years, Engene P. Conneil to Horace A. Foote.

50th st., n. e. of 1st av., 10 years, Thomas Pattern to Thomas Booth.

6th av., between 12th and 13th sts., 2 years, M. A. C. Rogers to John Hamilton.

6th av., e. s., no f 1sth st., same to Fatrick Neckson;

21 years.

7th av. n. e. corner of 3sth st., 5 years; John D. Wardell to Levi Bellinger.

6tobsteen, Abram, and wife. to Sophia Ebel, Forsyth st. w. s., s. of Stanton st.; 5 menths.

10ctsteen, Abram, and ste. to James V. F. Gardner, w. s. of Washington and ste. to James V. F. Gardner, of Washington and Ste. to James V. F. Gardner, w. s. of Washington and Kalirond av. (24th ward); installment and husband, to Mary A. Lane, s. s. of Washington and wife, to Poistanh F. Page, s. s. of 10cth st., e. of 3d av.; 3 months.

Same, to Samuel Brown, s. of William Schwarzs.

Allison va Powers.—Motion to dismiss action granted, OCCULTATIONS OF THE PLEIADES.
Gilbert va Collins.—Case as printed filed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The occultations of the pleiades by the moon on the evening of February 3 were not visible in consequence of the snow storm. There will be no others within the next two years affording even approximately the same astronomical opportunities. The nearest approach to it will be this (Tuesday) evening, when the moon will pursue very nearly the same path as marked out upon the diagram in the HERALD of February 3: but as m of the occultations will occur before dark few of them

the diagram in the Herallo of February 3: but as most of the occultations will occur before dark few of them will be visible. The moon will be a slender crescent, instead of gibbous, as there represented; and, excepting in the telescope, when the pleiades are first seen the moon will already have passed by them, although it will still be near enough to present a beautiful spectacle. I have not computed the times so carefully as before, but believe that the following will be found not more than a minute in error. I include all the contacts which will be likely to be visible in the telescope:

H. M.

Eta—Immersion. 6 15 f—Emersion. 7 38 k—Immersion. 6 58 k—Emersion. 7 47 f—Immersion. 7 3 31—Emersion. 7 47 f—Immersion. 7 3 31—Emersion. 7 55 Ra—Emersion. 7 7 9 33—Emersion. 7 55 Ta—Emersion. 7 10 35—Emersion. 8 4 27—Emersion. 7 30 36—Emersion. 8 4 27—Emersion. 7 30 36—Emersion. 8 8 39—Immersion. 7 36 39—Emersion. 8 15 These are the times for New York city. As before explained, there must be an allowance for other places. But the occultations occur at a still earlier hour west of New York, and many of them will scarcely be observable here in the bright twilight; so that it is only in this vicinity and in New England that many of them can be seen, especially as most of the contacts are emersions, occurring on the bright limb of the moon, and therefore not only more difficult, but less interesting to observe than emersions for immersions at the dark limb. The predictions for the stars f and 39 will be especially liable to correction for the position of the observer himb.

At the next occultation of the pleiades visible bero. November 2 the moon, will be near the flimb of the moon, f near the southern and 39 near the limb of the moon, f hear the southern and 39 near the limb of the moon, f hear the southern and 39 near the limb of the moon, f hear the southern and 39 near the limb of the moon, f hear the southern and 39 near the limb of the moon, f hear the southern and 39 near the limb of the moon, f hear the southern

limb of the moon, f near the southern agd 39 near the northern limb.

At the next occultation of the pleiades visible here, on November 2, the moon will be near its full, so that the smaller stars will be invisible, and it will pass so much forther north that most of the stars will escape occultation. So that this is the last time for several years that we shall have the opportunity to see the moon passing nearly centrally over the pleiades.

HENRY M. PARKHURST.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1876.

GILBERT ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Late on Saturday evening the attorneys for the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company served on President Foster, of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company, a temporary injunction, issued by Judge Speir, of the Superior Court, restraining the latter company from continuing the work of constructing their road along Sixth avenue from Fifty-minth street to Amity street. The proposed section would have been placed above the surface railway Yesterday morning the men employed by the Gil-bert Elevated Railroad Company in digging holes along the route fixed by the Rapid Transit Commissioners to receive the foundations and bases of the columns to receive the foundations and bases of the columns to support the tracks were ordered to stop work. The excavations are about four feet deep and six feet square, the earth and stone being piled between them. The men had been working about three weeks and as a result of their labor left five of the excavations on the east side of Sixth avenue, between Thirty-minth and Fortieth streets; five between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; six on the west side of the avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, and two on the east side of the avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, and two on the east side of the avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second street, making in all eighteen excavations. Before quitting their work yesterday the men covered the holes with heavy planks in order to provent accidents, if possible. The stone beds and iron bases for the columns were all ready for use and half a dozen barrels of cement had been received. The columns and girders were ready for delivery, and the machinery completed to place them in position. In a few days the excavations would have been filled and the street repayed. The injunction is returnable next Tuesday. Meanwhile the work will remain as it is.

Action of the Common Council during its session vosterday.

ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. The Common Council, during its session yesterday, instructed the Commissioner of Public Works to ascertain and report whether the pillars which the Gilbert Elevated Raifroad Company propose to erect on Sixth avenue will interfere with the Croton water mains, and, if so, what action should be taken to provent such interference.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I am sorry to see that the Sixth Avenue Railroad I am sorry to see that the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company have succeeded in obtaining an injunction restraining the Gilbert Elevated Railroad from proceeding with their work, an improvement which was long ago needed. Being a storekeeper on that avenue I can but echo the sentiment of a large number of storekeepers that it will not in the least interfere with business on the avenue. The injunction just granted was done through the influence of a number of shareholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad, who are afraid that the road will be injured. The Elevated road is welcomed by a large number of uptown residents, and I hope you will use your influence, givan through the columns of your paper, to have the road completed as soon as possible, so that we uptown residents can ride in peace and comient without suffering the inconvenience usually granted us by riding in a horse railroad car. Respectivity. SIXTH AVENUE STOREKEEPER.

BROOKLYN'S BRIDGE.

tee of the Common Council on Roads and Bridges, of which Alderman Tuomey is chalrman, to give the the proposed additional appropriation of more than \$2,000,000 for the Brooklyn Bridge. There were present the chairman, Aldermen Tuomey, Bryan Reilly and Joseph Cudlipp. There was not a very large rep-

and Joseph Cudlipp. There was not a very large representation of opponents of the bridge in attendance, but prominent among them were Pilot Commissioner Snow, and, for the bridge, Commodore Levy, late of the United States Navy.

John H. Manson, captain of the ship Young America, named several vessels whose masts could not puss under the bridge, as they measure 150 to 180 feet above the water line. The lowering of the topgallant masts to enable a ship to pass under the bridge, he said, would consume considerable time and involve considerable expense.

Ex-Commodore Levy, of the United States Nav, declared that there is no difficulty in lowering and raising the topgallant masts of a vessel. When he commanded a ship he used to strike his spars, and it gave the men exercise. "At four belis in the evening," said he, "we would strike our to gallant masts, and at four beits in the morning we would run 'em up agin. I don't believe it would cost five shillings," exclaimed the Comm dore in his enthusiasm.

The insetting was adjourned until Friday, at eleven A. M.

OUR COSTLY DOCKS.

COMMERCIAL OBGANIZATIONS YESTERDAY. The sub-committee appointed at the conference meet-ing on Friday last, at the Chamber of Commerce, betyoen the Dock Commissioners and delegates from civic and commercial organizations, reported yesterday afternoon at a second meeting of the conference. The sub-committee consisted of two delegates from each of the following societies:—Board of Trade, Produce Exchange, Cheap Transportation Association, Chamber of Commerce and Council of Political Reform, Its duty was to investigate the management and cost-of the stone piers and buikheads now in course of erection, the stone piers and buikhoads now in coarse of erection, and to suggest means of preventing waste of public moneys in useless experiments. Mr. W. T. Booth occupied the chair at the meeting yesterday.

When the meeting was called to order a desultory conversation commenced as to the advisability of applying to the Legislature to suspend further supplies to the Dock Commissioners. This sentiment did not meet with general approval.

Mr. Potter and Mr. Beers spoke of the building of the building between Christopher and Canal streets, but their ideas did not agree.

Mr. Turnure, of the Board of Trade, said he was in a dilemma himself. He thought Commissioners Wales and Dimmock meant right and were working for the beneat of the city. He was in favor of a compromise, and did not think it was necessary to bring anything conflicting with the Dock Commission before the present Legislature. Mr. Wales, he said, was a man whose character stood very high, and who was willing to make all concessions to the commercial interests of New York.

There was a long discussion among the sub-committee about the proper mode of procedure. Mr. Tur-

Chi av., e. s., n. of 12th st., same to Patrick Nekeon;

21 years.

22 years.

Wardell to Levi Bellinger.

Soft March and State of State o

TAXING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Yesterday morning the National Board of Fire Underriters held a meeting at Underwriters' Hall, No. 156 Broadway, at eleven o'clock, and the sesson continued until two P. M. The members of the press were not admitted, but it was understood that the aggressive legislation at Albany was the main subject considered, and that the determined effort of the insurance companies directly affected by the Hammond bill to repeal hostile legislation will be warmly seconded by the National Board at their meeting called for to-morrow (Wednesday) at cleven o'clock A. M.

In addition to the Hammond bill the companies are

understood to have somehow incurred the hostility of Mr. Smyth, Acting Superintendent of Insurance at Albany, who acous at the idea of the New York companies being driven to organize under other State char-

Albany, who scoffs at the idea of the New York companies being driven to organize under other State charters in order to escape reimons taxtoon here. Senator Starbuck, it is understood, will introduce a bill "for the just assessment of insurance companies," which will actually provide for the taxation of United States bonds held by the mutual companies.

Mr. Henry A. Oakley, the President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, was waited upon by a Herald reporter at his office yeaterday at the Howard Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Oakley said in effect:—"Senator Hommond, the ex-Deputy Attorney General, who is the author of the bill about which there is so much excitement, stated to the correspondent of a morning paper that I showed to the Board of National Underwriters, in 1874, that the fire insurance companies alone have paid \$24,000,000 deepond the logal interest to their stock-boilers, distributing about thirteen per cent in dividends, besides making large accumulations to the surplus fund; that in 1875 the department report shows dividends and accumulation of capital of over thirty per cent. Now, Mr. Hammond tortures my language into exactly the contrary of its true meaning; instead of a surplus of \$24,000,000, there has been an actual deficit of nearly that amount. So much for the accuracy of that gentleman's statements. It is of the utmost consequence to the State and nation that the interests and stability of the fire insurance companies should be conserved. Every great fire is a loss to the nation of so much of its real wealth, and this cannot take place without its effect being jelt in time by the whole body politic. Rates of permisum in England, France, Italy, Switserland and parts of Germany are much lower than in the United States, not only on account of the superior construction of their cities, rigid laws and constant watchtuiness, but because the State protects and does not constantly harass insurance interests.

The companies Leaving New York.

protects and does not constantly harass insurance interests.

THE COMPANIES ERAVING NEW YORK.

Secretary of State Kelsey, of New Jersey, stated in substance that the officers of some of the most prominent insurance companies of New York have been in correspondence with him having in view the removal of their principal offices, capital and surplus to that State, in case the proposed law providing for the taxation of the capital stock of insurance companies should be passed by the Legislature of New York. The correspondence also asked what was the method, &c., of taxation. A reply had been sent to them giving the desired information, stating also that they could have the same relief in that respect by situating in New Jersey, and he had no doubt but that they could get the necessary legislation. The New York companies can also organize in New Jersey under the general insurance law by complying with its provisions.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Mesars. George Bain, Son & Co., dealers in coffees, spices, &c., at No. 364 Washington street, have failed and made an assignment to Thomas L. Vickers for the benefit of their creditors. The firm's Habilities will amount to about \$80,000 and its nominal assets are

Ernest Grumdherr, lumber dealer, at the foot of West Twenty-fourth street, has made an assignment to Heinrich Fieldman for the benefit of his creditors.

The first meeting of the creditors of Martin Y. Bunn & Co., wholesale dealers in teas, coffees, spices, &c., of

& Co., wholesale dealers in teas, coffees, spices, &c., of No. 337 Greenwich street, was held yesterday, when a statement was submitted showing the firm's habilities to be about \$31,500 and its assets about \$20,000. Messrs. Bunn & Co. hope to be able to make such an arrangement with their creditors as will enable them to continue the business.

Claims against Duncan, Sherman & Co. amounting to some \$2,000 in addition to those already published, were proved before Register Ketchum yesterday.

At a meeting of the creditors of Alexander Guttman, held yesterday at the office of Register Ketchum, claims to the extent of \$50,000 were proved.

At a meeting of the creditors of Marvin R. Pearsail, held yesterday before Register Allen, of No. 152 Broadway, to show cause why the bankrupt should not be discharged, no opposition was offered and the order of discharge will be granted.

The examination of Richard Schell, bankrupt, is now in progress before Register Allen.

The examination of Mr. Harris, of the firm of Harris, Richmond & Shafer, wholesale clothiers, of No. 550 Broadway, will be make to-day before Register John Fitch, of No. 145 Broadway.

An order has been issued to the creditors of William M. Graham and Charles H. Horton, ex-president and ex-cashier, respectively, of the Wallkill National Bank, to hold a second meeting at Newburg, on the 6th prox, before Register John W. Little, of No. 4 Warren street. It is expected that a dividend of twony-twe per cent will be declared. Debts aggregating a large amount have been proved against the estates of Graham and Horton, among which are the following:—Against Graham's estate—Lockwood & Co., \$6,850 89, Walkill National Bank, \$172,551 07; L. B. Babcock, \$6,760. Against Horton's estate—Wallkill Bank, \$178,131 80; Coc Roberson, \$23,400; Charles M. Mes, York, Pa., \$23,320 82; Sarah E. Shawson, \$10,486 23; H. L. Horton & Coc & S. \$20,20 18; Elisha P. Wheeler, Middletown, N. Y., \$6,493 80.

George Stoker, of No. 66 Beaver street, formerly manager of the European Express Comp

ter Dwight. His liabilities amount to about \$35,000 and his assets are worthless. The principal creditors are Captain Brasher, \$8,000; J. P. Kilbreth, \$5,000; C. Williams, \$4,500; Britten & Van Vechten, \$4,032 21; Ogden & Co., \$4,000.

Mr. Peter L. Cortelyou, of Rossville, who recently trade an assignment, has cancelled his liabilities of between \$60,000 and \$70,000 at the rate of sixty cents on the dollar, giving notes at nine, twelve and twenty-one ments.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

A PLUERY AMONG THE DEALERS IN THE BEAN. There was quite a ripple of excitement yesterday morning in the vicinity of Water, Front, Pearl and all streets, among the coffee importers, owing to rumore that had been east abroad from some sources not easily ascertained, to the effect that serious emarrassment among the coffee dealers was felt. Upon investigation, however, it was found that the reports were groundless, and had probably been distributed by

Mr. B. G. Arnold, of B. G. Arnold & Co., coffee im-

Mr. B. G. Arnold, of B. G. Arnold & Co., coffee importers, Nos. 123 and 125 Front street, stated that he would, without hesitation, express his belief that there was no foundation for the report that a certain bank had made large advances to dealers, and gave it as his opinion that this bank had leas than \$100,000 in the coffee trade. He airo said that the idea of connecting. Mr. Dallett Briss' suicide with any misfortunes in business was entirely erroneous, as the business of the firm of Dallett Briss & Company was not vory large, and was a safe one. It could hardly have any connection with the Rio trade, under any arcumstances, as the greater part of Bliss & Co.'s dealings was in the Mooha, Maracalbo and Java trade. The ceffee business of the United States, and Mr. Arnold is considered a high authority on the street on all matters relating to coffee. These statements were corroborated by Mesers, Mayor Brother's Co., importers, of No. 123 Front street. The gentlemen mentioned are all of opinion that Mr. Bliss committed suicide while laboring under a temporary aberration of the mind.

It was also ascertained that the entire stock of coffee, of all importations and classifications, we Vork, Baltimore, Hampton Roads, Riemmond, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, does not exceed in value \$8,000,000, gold. It is well known that a considerable share of the stock, consisting of recent arrivals, is still held under the original bankers' credits in London, and secured by the respective importers; for which reason there is no occasion for hypothecations with any nome bank. The stock of old coffee—that which has been in port for some months—is principally ewned by firms able to carry it.

The principal coffee importers in the city assert that there is little or none of the present stock upon which loans would have been secured or are likely to be negotiated. All advances that inve been made, at least so far as now known, were not made by the bank which was reported to have made them, but by other parties; and porters, Nos. 123 and 125 Front street, stated that he

THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

At the Church Conference held yesterday in the Sonday school room of Calvary church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, an interesting paper on "The Educational Question" was read by the Rev. Dr. Kramer, of Grace chapel. He argued that if any parent could give his child what he needed the State was not bound to supply him. The State was not required to supply what another could furnish. The cardinal principle was that the State had to do nothing for a man, nothing for his family, which the man could do for himself or for those dependent upon him. He thought, moreover, that the State was not bound to supply high schools and colleges. As a general thing the higher education furnished was given to rich men's children. The Children's Ald Society, for instance, supplied education for the poor children who are crowded out of the common schools by the children of the weil-to-do people. There is not a poor laborer who is not taxed to pay for the common schools, and the speaker contended that affording instruction in languages and music to the children of rich men at the expense of the poor who, owing to circumstances, are unable to take advantage of it, is altogether unial and a violation of the laws of political economy. Kramer, of Grace chapel. He argued that if any parent

BOUCICAULT AND THE FENIANS.

HIS MODE OF REEPING UP THE AGITATION FOR

THEM RELEASE.

The prime dramatist remains undaunted at the snubs of the Prime Minister and London press about the Fenian agitation. From much to be gleaned in the British newspapers, it would seem either that Mr. Boucleault knew Fenian amnesty was under Cabinet discussion, and thus a good opportunity became afforded for putting the "Shadghraun" in as a fulcrum, or that in reality his apparently cheeky letters and unembarrassed attitude have stirred the aubject into the Cabinet caldrot. He has recognly organized a company that is headed by our Irish American here of the ghaven mustache, George Clarke, which travels with the "Shaughraun" into the provinces of England and Scotland. In each place of performance at least one benefit is given whose proceeds go toward the relief of Section. In each place of periodic at least one benefit is given whose proceeds go toward the relief (t families of the Irish political prisoners. Already Edinburgh and Glasgow have responded with such enthusiasm that in three weeks about £250 were realized—a tidy sum considering the limited capacity of

the average British theatre.

Wherever the company goes there is circulated the following handbill, which will doubtless be interesting

nine mosths.

John O'Brien.—Tried in freiand at court martial in January, 1867. Charged with breach of the articles of war—mutinums conduct, desertion, &c. Sontences—Fenal zervitudo
for tifa. Daration of penalty to this date is alme years and

ght months.
Martin Hogan—Tried in Ireland at court martial in August,
Martin Hogan—Tried in Ireland at court martial in August,
993. Charged with breach of the articles of war—mutinous
nutries and described. Sentence, peual servitude for life,
unation of penalty to this date is nine years and seven

tude for life. Duration of ponalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

Michael Davitt-Tried in London at the Central Criminal Court in July, 1870. Charged with treason-felony, conspiring to depuse the Queen, &c., and to levy war, &c. (supplying arms to the Feulan organization.) Bentence, fifteey years penal servicude. Duration of penalty to this date is live years and seven months.

James McCoy-Tried in Ireland at court martial in August, 1806. Charged with breach of the articles of war-mutinous conduct, &c. Sentence, fifteen years penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months. mutinous conduct, &. Sentence, fifteen years paual servi-tude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

Anomas Delancy—Tried in Ireland at court martial in Angust, 1883. Charged with breach of the articles of war— mutinous conduct, &c. Sentence, ten years penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven

months.

John Shine—Tried in Ireland at court martial in August, 1983. Charged with breach of the articles of war—mutinous conduct. Sentence, ten years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven nonths. ing arms to the Fenian organization. Rensence, seven years' penal seven months.

Edward Shore—Tried at Manchester Special Assizes in October, 1867. Charged with being accessory to the murder of Felies Sergeant Brett, at Manchester, 1807. Sentence—Death; communded to penal servitute for life. Duration of penalty to this date is eight years and five months.

Fatrick Melody—Tried at Lanuaster Assizes, March, 1808. Charged with being accessory to the murder of Foice Sergeant Brett, at Manchester, in 1857. Sentence—Death; commuted to penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is eight years.

The object in publishing this official return is to keep before the minds of the English people the true nature of the offences of the Irish publical prisoners, and to afford justification to those who advocate a mitigation of a penalty they feel to be excessive.

Probably before midsummer 50,000 of these will have found circulation among the principal cities and

have found circulation among the principal cities and towns. All of which looks as if Boucicault was decid-N. Y., \$6.493 80.

George Stoker, of No. 66 Beaver street, formerly manager of the European Express Company, and of the firm of Stoker, Taylor & Co., bankers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, which has been referred to Register Dwight. His liabilities amount to about \$35.000 for the Fenjans Disraell has a pretty vigorous edition of the "Curiosities of Literature" to read, mark and inwardly digest, and doubtless he, as well as many who now for the first time read this catalogue of State prisoners, rub their eyes to discover that so many of

nodern Irish patriots are under the royal ban. TURF NOTES.

The following were the state of the odds on coming events at the American Jockey Club rooms yesterday

POLO PLAYING.

[From the London Daily News, April 11.]

The arrangements in connection with the approaching great pole meeting at Berlin are now complete, There will be thirty-eight pole players, including several of the best riders and players in England. They will leave the Chatham and Dover station, at Victoria, on the morning of Friday, the 19th of May, and on their arrival at Ostend a special train will be in readiness to convey them to Berlin. The meeting has been got up in accordance with the despres of several persons of distinction in Berlin, and the winners are to receive their prizes from high quarters. The officers of the German army have signified their intention of learning the game, and next year a team of their best players will visit England in order to compete for some of the principal prizes which will be offered—open to officers of all nations. [From the London Daily News, April 11.]

DROWNED IN FULL DRESS.

Coroner Hervey, of Rossville, held an inquest on Sun day upon the body of George Sieight, of Tottenville who was found drowned in the Staten Island Sound, op posite that place. Verdict of the jury, "death from drowning." It appears that Sleight got into trouble with a young woman of Tottenville, named Carrie Ryder, whose friends met in a neighbor's house about two months ago. Sleight being present, and advised him to marry the girl, which he agreed to do. He left the conference ostensibly for the purpose of engaging a clergyman to perform the ceremony, and had never been seen nor heard from since until his dead body was found. Sleight was about twenty-two years old, and professed to have been converted at a revival then in progress at Tottewille in the Methodist church. He had been taken into the clurch on proposation. When found the body was in full dress, with watch and chair and \$22 in the pociets. It is reported that Sleight was also likely to get into further trouble through his attentions to other young women besides Miss Ryder, and it is supposed that these complications drove him is commit suicide. posite that place. Verdict of the jury, "death from

DROWNING ACCIDENT

An unknown man fell off the pier at the foot of Corars street early yesterday morning and was drowned.